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भाग II—खण्ड 1

PART II—Section 1

प्रतिभार सं प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, मई २५, १९७०/जेठ ४, १८९२

No. 22]

NEW DELHI, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1970/JAISTHA 4, 1892

इस भागमें भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1970/Jyaistha 4, 1892 (Saka)

The following Acts of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 23rd May, 1970, and are hereby published for general information:—

THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1970
No. 21 of 1970

[23rd May, 1970]

An Act further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 1970.

Short
title.

of 1948.

2. In the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 1, in sub-section (2), the words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.

Amend-
ment of
section 1.

3. In section 8 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2)—

Amend-
ment of
section 8.

(i) in clause (b), for the words "reeling of silkworm cocoons", the words "reeling or, as the case may be, spinning of silkworm cocoons and silk waste" shall be substituted,

(ii) clause (c) shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (3)—

(i) clause (b) shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (c), the word “other” shall be omitted.

Amend-
ment of
section 12.

4. In section 12 of the principal Act, for sub-sections (2) and (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) The accounts of the Board shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at such intervals as may be specified by him and any expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be payable by the Board to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any person appointed by him in connection with the audit of the accounts of the Board shall have the same rights, privileges and authority in connection with such audit as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has in connection with the audit of Government accounts, and, in particular, shall have the right to demand the production of books, accounts, connected vouchers and other documents and papers and to inspect any of the offices of the Board.

(4) The accounts of the Board as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and that Government shall cause a copy of the same to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(5) A copy of the accounts of the Board as so certified together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded simultaneously to the Board.”.

Insertion
of new
section
12A.

5. After section 12 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Annual
report.

“12A. The Board shall prepare for every financial year a report of its activities and achievements during that year and submit the report to the Central Government in such form and on or before such date as may be prescribed, and that Government shall cause a copy of the report to be laid before each House of Parliament.”.

Amend-
ment of
section 13.

6. In section 13 of the principal Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2)—

(i) in clause (viii), the words “and the audit of such accounts” shall be omitted;

(ii) after clause (viii), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(viiiia) the form of the annual report of the Board and the date on or before which it shall be submitted to the Central Government;”;

(b) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.”

THE TEA (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1970

No. 22 OF 1970

[23rd May, 1970]

An Act further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Tea (Amendment) Act, 1970.

Short
title.

29 of 1953.

2. In the Tea Act, 1953 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after section 26, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Inser-
tion of
new sec-
tion 26A.

“26A. The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board by way of grants or loans such sums of money as the Central Government may consider necessary.”

Grants
and loans
by the
Central
Govern-
ment to
the Board.

3. In section 27 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

Amend-
ment of
section 27.

“(aa) any sum of money that may be paid to the Board by way of grants or loans under section 26A;”

4. In section 49 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

Amend-
ment of
section 49.

“(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.”.

N. D. P. NAMBOODIRIPAD,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.